



Review

Teknologi Kesehatan Mental Digital Berbasis Kecerdasan Buatan: Tinjauan Bukti Biomedis dan Psikologis

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Abstract: *The global prevalence of depression and anxiety increased substantially, placing significant pressure on conventional mental health services. Although digital mental health technologies expanded access to care, many systems remained static and lacked adaptive personalization. Artificial intelligence was introduced to enhance real-time monitoring, personalization, and automated decision-making within digital interventions. This study aimed to systematically evaluate empirical evidence regarding psychological and biomedical outcomes of AI-powered digital mental health technologies and to synthesize methodological patterns influencing clinical applicability. A systematic review was conducted following PRISMA 2020 guidelines. Literature searches were performed in PubMed, Scopus, and SpringerLink for studies published between 2020 and 2026. Studies were included if they implemented learning-based artificial intelligence as a core intervention component and reported quantitative psychological or biomedical outcomes. Sixteen studies met eligibility criteria. The findings indicated that 62.5% of included studies employed randomized controlled trial designs. Fourteen of sixteen studies reported statistically significant short-term reductions in depression or anxiety symptoms. Supervised machine learning and natural language processing were the most frequently applied approaches. Biomedical indicators such as heart rate variability and sleep metrics were typically used as secondary exploratory outcomes rather than primary endpoints, and external validation of artificial intelligence models was uncommon. AI-powered digital mental health systems demonstrated consistent short-term psychological benefits; however, biomedical integration and long-term validation remained limited. Strengthening methodological rigor and multimodal integration was necessary to enhance clinical applicability.*

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Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Digital Mental Health; Machine Learning; Biomedical Validation; Systematic Review;

Pendahuluan

Transformasi digital telah memperluas secara signifikan model penyelenggaraan layanan kesehatan mental (Torous et al., 2021; Strudwick et al., 2020; Macrynika et al., 2023; Torous et al., 2020). Peningkatan prevalensi gangguan depresi dan kecemasan memberikan tekanan besar terhadap sistem pelayanan konvensional yang menghadapi keterbatasan tenaga kerja, biaya, dan aksesibilitas (Agarwal et al., 2024; Santomauro et al., 2021). Teknologi Kesehatan Mental Digital (*Digital Mental Health Technologies / DMHT*) berkembang sebagai solusi yang dapat diskalakan untuk mendukung asesmen dan intervensi jarak jauh (Poudel et al., 2025a; Dinan & Cryan, 2020).

Intervensi digital konvensional, seperti aplikasi seluler dan terapi perilaku kognitif berbasis web (*web-based cognitive behavioral therapy / CBT*), meningkatkan akses layanan kesehatan mental, tetapi sering bersifat statis dan kurang responsif terhadap dinamika kondisi psikologis individu (Manole et al., 2024; McFadyen et al., 2024a; Poudel et al., 2025b). Integrasi kecerdasan buatan (*Artificial Intelligence / AI*) memungkinkan personalisasi adaptif, pemantauan gejala secara waktu nyata, serta optimalisasi konten terapeutik berbasis data (Beg et al., 2025; Gkintoni et al., 2025; Liu et al., 2020a; Newby et al., 2025).

Pendekatan *machine learning*, *deep learning*, dan *natural language processing* (NLP) semakin banyak diterapkan dalam sistem kesehatan mental digital, termasuk agen percakapan, alat pemantauan prediktif, dan platform intervensi adaptif (Ni & Jia, 2025a; Punia et al., 2025). Perkembangan teknologi yang pesat tersebut belum sepenuhnya diimbangi oleh bukti empiris yang kuat terkait efektivitas psikologis dan validasi biomedis, yang masih menunjukkan heterogenitas metodologis (Baños et al., 2022; Mansoor et al., 2025; Herrman, 2020).

Sebagian besar tinjauan yang tersedia menitikberatkan pada pengembangan algoritma atau pada kondisi psikiatri tertentu, sementara sintesis yang mengevaluasi luaran psikologis dan biomedis secara bersamaan pada intervensi berbasis AI yang telah diimplementasikan masih terbatas. Tinjauan ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi bukti empiris yang tersedia dengan fokus pada pertanyaan penelitian berikut:

- RQ1: Jenis intervensi kesehatan mental digital apa saja yang mengintegrasikan AI sebagai komponen utama?
- RQ2: Luaran psikologis dan biomedis apa yang dilaporkan dalam studi kesehatan mental digital berbasis AI?
- RQ3: Tantangan metodologis dan strategi validasi apa yang tampak dalam bukti ilmiah yang tersedia saat ini?

Metode Penelitian

Desain Review

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *Systematic Literature Review* (SLR) dengan mengacu pada pedoman PRISMA 2020 (Faizan et al., 2025; G. Adil, 2025; Tsallis et al., 2025; Page et al., 2021). Proses penelusuran literatur dilakukan pada basis data PubMed, Scopus, dan SpringerLink untuk artikel yang dipublikasikan pada periode Januari 2020 hingga Maret 2026. Strategi pencarian utama disusun menggunakan kombinasi kata kunci sebagai berikut: (“digital mental health” OR “mental health app*” OR “internet-based CBT” OR “online cognitive behavioral therapy” OR “mHealth intervention”) AND (“artificial intelligence” OR “machine learning” OR “deep learning” OR “natural language processing” OR “reinforcement learning”) AND (“clinical outcome*” OR “psychological

outcome*" OR "depression" OR "anxiety" OR "stress" OR "biomedical indicator*"). Pembatasan pencarian diterapkan pada artikel berbahasa Inggris yang telah melalui proses penelaahan sejawat (*peer-reviewed*) dan melibatkan partisipasi manusia.

Kriteria Eligibilitas

Kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi ditetapkan secara ketat untuk memastikan bahwa hanya studi yang menerapkan kecerdasan buatan (*Artificial Intelligence / AI*) berbasis pembelajaran sebagai komponen inti dalam intervensi kesehatan mental digital serta melaporkan luaran klinis yang dapat diukur yang disertakan dalam tinjauan ini (Singh et al., 2024; Thakkar et al., 2024).

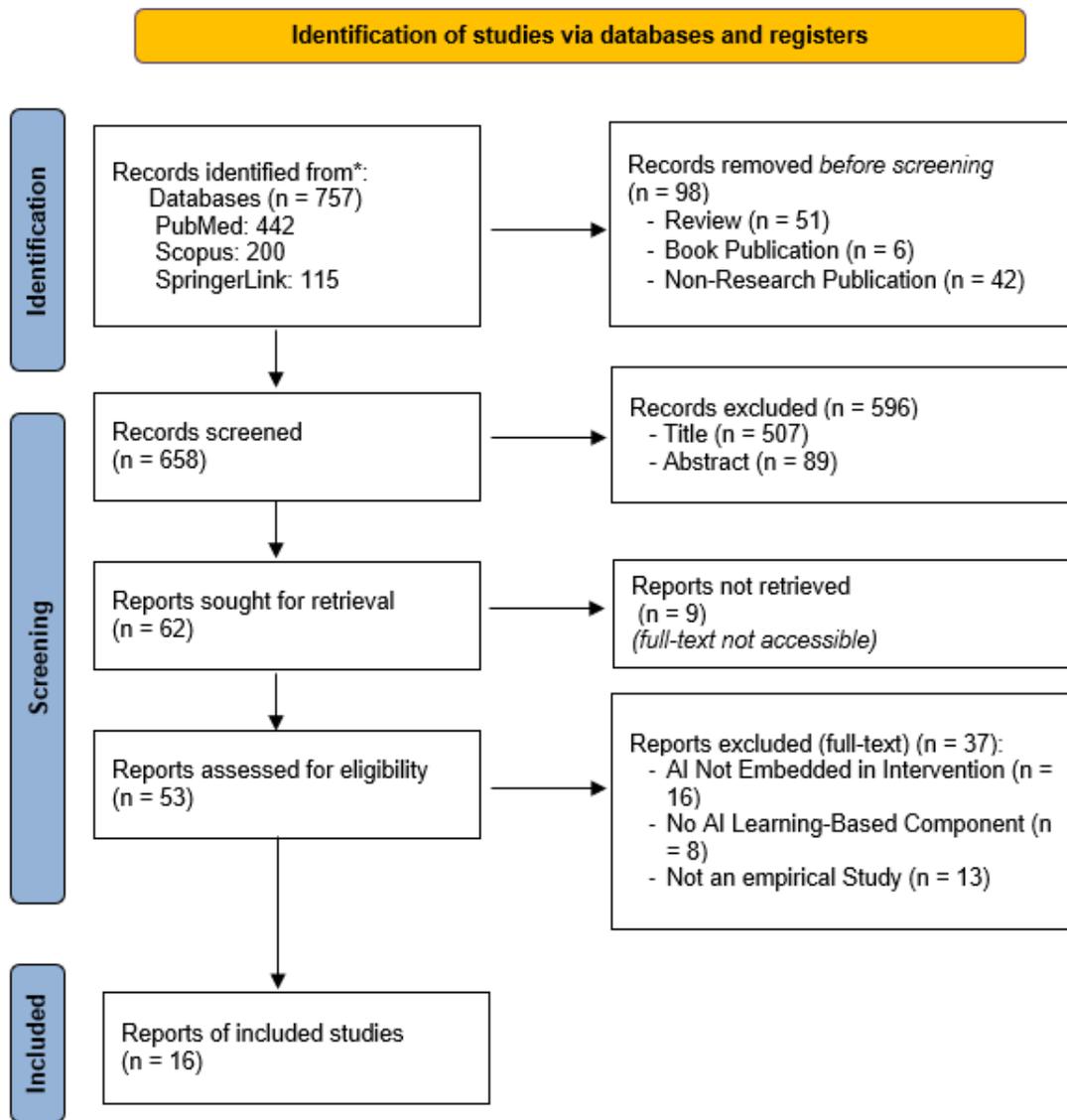
Tabel 1. Kriteria Inklusi dan Eksklusi

Kriteria Inklusi	Kriteria Eksklusi
Kecerdasan buatan berbasis pembelajaran (<i>machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, reinforcement learning</i>) diterapkan sebagai komponen inti intervensi	AI hanya digunakan untuk analisis sekunder, pemodelan prediktif tanpa penerapan intervensi, atau sistem berbasis aturan dan non-pembelajaran
Terintegrasi dalam intervensi kesehatan mental digital yang telah diimplementasikan	AI tidak terintegrasi dalam intervensi atau tidak terkait dengan penyampaian intervensi kesehatan mental
Melibatkan partisipasi manusia	Studi simulasi, penggunaan data sintesis, atau pengembangan algoritma teknis tanpa subjek manusia
Melaporkan sedikitnya satu luaran psikologis kuantitatif (misalnya depresi, kecemasan, stres) dan/atau luaran biomedis (misalnya variabilitas denyut jantung, metrik tidur)	Tidak melaporkan luaran efektivitas psikologis maupun biomedis
Menyajikan evaluasi statistik kuantitatif	Studi kualitatif murni atau laporan kelayakan deskriptif tanpa pengujian statistik
Dipublikasikan dalam jurnal <i>peer-reviewed</i> pada periode 2020–2026 dan tersedia dalam teks lengkap berbahasa Inggris	Publikasi non- <i>peer-reviewed</i> atau teks lengkap tidak dapat diakses

Studi dikecualikan apabila kecerdasan buatan digunakan semata-mata untuk analisis sekunder, apabila tidak diterapkan algoritma berbasis pembelajaran, apabila tidak dilaporkan luaran klinis yang dapat diukur, atau apabila publikasi bersifat nonempiris maupun tidak tersedia dalam teks lengkap (Ahmed Abdalhalim et al., 2025).

Proses Seleksi Studi

Sebanyak 757 rekaman diidentifikasi dari seluruh basis data. Setelah penghapusan publikasi nonempiris dan duplikasi ($n = 98$), sebanyak 658 rekaman menjalani proses penyaringan judul dan abstrak. Sebanyak 62 artikel teks lengkap dinilai kelayakannya, dan 16 studi memenuhi seluruh kriteria inklusi. Ringkasan proses seleksi studi disajikan pada Gambar 1.



Gambar 1. Diagram Alir PRISMA 2020

Ekstraksi Data

Proses ekstraksi data dilakukan menggunakan kerangka kerja terstruktur dan telah ditetapkan sebelumnya, yang selaras dengan kriteria kelayakan serta variabel penyaringan yang diterapkan dalam tinjauan ini (Amir-Behghadami, 2024; Dyer et al., 2022). Data yang diekstraksi mencakup informasi bibliografis, yaitu penulis, tahun publikasi, jurnal, dan sumber basis data, desain penelitian, karakteristik populasi, serta ukuran sampel (Fortuna et al., 2020; Zimmermann et al., 2024). Informasi rinci mengenai jenis intervensi kesehatan mental digital juga dicatat, termasuk apakah sistem disampaikan dalam bentuk terapi perilaku kognitif berbasis internet, aplikasi seluler, agen percakapan, *ecological momentary intervention*, atau format digital lainnya (Schick et al., 2023).

Perhatian khusus diberikan pada metodologi kecerdasan buatan yang digunakan, meliputi *machine learning*, *deep learning*, *natural language processing*, dan *reinforcement learning*. Peran kecerdasan buatan dalam setiap intervensi dievaluasi secara cermat untuk menentukan apakah teknologi tersebut berfungsi sebagai komponen adaptif inti yang memengaruhi penyampaian intervensi atau hanya digunakan sebagai alat prediktif maupun analitis sekunder. Konstruk psikologis yang diukur dalam setiap studi didokumentasikan bersama dengan instrumen pengukuran yang digunakan, seperti PHQ-9, GAD-7, DASS-21, K6, atau skala tervalidasi lainnya. Indikator biomedis, termasuk variabilitas denyut jantung dan metrik tidur, turut diekstraksi apabila tersedia (Lopes et al., 2024; Marciniak et al., 2020; Sander et al., 2023).

Luaran kuantitatif dan metode evaluasi statistik dicatat untuk menilai efektivitas intervensi yang dilaporkan. Informasi mengenai strategi validasi model, seperti validasi internal, *cross-validation*, atau validasi eksternal, juga dikumpulkan. Proses ekstraksi data yang terstruktur ini memungkinkan perbandingan lintas studi secara konsisten pada desain dan populasi yang heterogen serta menjaga keselarasan antara keputusan penyaringan dan sintesis analitik akhir (Casal-Guisande et al., 2026; Qin et al., 2021; Spada et al., 2022).

Penilaian Kualitas

Kualitas metodologis dan risiko bias dari studi yang disertakan dinilai menggunakan instrumen baku yang sesuai dengan desain penelitian. Uji acak terkontrol dievaluasi menggunakan alat Cochrane Risk of Bias 2 (RoB2), sedangkan studi observasional dinilai menggunakan kerangka ROBINS-I. Instrumen tersebut memungkinkan evaluasi terstruktur pada domain utama, meliputi bias seleksi, pengukuran luaran, penyimpangan dari intervensi yang direncanakan, data hilang, dan pelaporan selektif (Crocker et al., 2023; Goh et al., 2025; Zhou et al., 2021).

Selain domain risiko bias, aspek metodologis lain yang relevan dengan intervensi berbasis kecerdasan buatan dipertimbangkan secara deskriptif, mencakup kecukupan ukuran sampel terhadap kompleksitas model, transparansi metodologi kecerdasan buatan (pemilihan fitur, pelatihan model, dan pelaporan), serta strategi validasi yang digunakan, seperti validasi internal, *cross-validation*, atau validasi eksternal. Perhatian khusus diberikan pada pelaporan validasi eksternal dibandingkan dengan ketergantungan pada metrik kinerja internal semata, mengingat implikasinya terhadap generalisasi dan penerapan klinis (Abbas et al., 2025; Ibrahim et al., 2021; Inchingolo et al., 2025a).

Heterogenitas yang substansial pada desain studi, jenis intervensi, ukuran luaran, dan metodologi kecerdasan buatan menjadikan meta-analisis kuantitatif tidak tepat untuk dilakukan. Sintesis temuan disajikan secara naratif dengan menitikberatkan pada pola metodologis, konsistensi arah luaran, dan kekuatan bukti secara keseluruhan di seluruh studi (Inchingolo et al., 2025b; Manek et al., 2025).

Hasil

Karakteristik Studi

Sebanyak 16 studi yang dipublikasikan pada periode 2020 hingga 2026 disertakan dalam tinjauan ini. Ukuran sampel berkisar antara 24 hingga 54.604 partisipan. Sepuluh studi menggunakan desain uji acak terkontrol, sementara studi lainnya menerapkan desain observasional longitudinal atau pemantauan prospektif.

Sebagian besar intervensi menargetkan gejala depresi dan kecemasan dengan menggunakan instrumen tervalidasi, seperti PHQ-9 dan GAD-7. Konstruk psikologis lain yang dievaluasi mencakup stres, kondisi suasana hati bipolar, dan distress psikologis (Müller et al., 2024).

Pendekatan *supervised machine learning*, termasuk *Random Forest* dan *Support Vector Machine*, paling sering diterapkan dalam studi yang ditinjau (Gabrovec et al., 2022; Iyortsuun et al., 2023). Sistem percakapan berbasis *natural language processing* dan kerangka *reinforcement learning* lebih banyak muncul pada studi yang dipublikasikan pada periode terbaru. Arsitektur *deep learning* diterapkan pada sebagian kecil studi (Agyapong et al., 2022; Heindl et al., 2021).

Tabel 2. Karakteristik Studi yang Disertakan

Tahun (Penulis)	Jenis Intervensi	Konstruk Psikologis	Ukuran Sampel	Metode AI	Desain Studi
Chien et al., 2020	CBT berbasis internet (SilverCloud)	Depresi (PHQ-9), Kecemasan (GAD-7)	54.604	<i>Latent Class Models, Hidden Markov Models</i>	Observasional longitudinal
Hornstein et al., 2021	CBT digital dengan dukungan terapis (Meru Health)	Depresi (PHQ-9), Kecemasan (GAD-7)	1.249	<i>Random Forest, Support Vector Machine</i>	Pemodelan prediktif longitudinal
Choudhary et al., 2022	Pemantauan depresi berbasis ponsel pintar	Depresi (PHQ-9)	558	<i>Random Forest, XGBoost, Support Vector Machine</i>	Observasional prospektif
Watanabe et al., 2023	Aplikasi mHealth (ASHARE)	Distres psikologis (K6)	24	<i>Long Short-Term Memory (Deep Learning)</i>	Uji kelayakan satu lengan
Shvetcov et al., 2023	Aplikasi kesehatan mental adaptif berbasis AI (model JITAI)	Distres, kesejahteraan (K10, WEMWBS)	473	<i>K-means clustering, CART</i>	Fenotipe ML observasional
Zainal & Newman, 2024	<i>Mindfulness Ecological Momentary Intervention (MEMI)</i>	Gangguan Kecemasan Menyeluruh	110	Regresi logistik, <i>Support Vector Machine, Random Forest</i>	Uji acak terkontrol
Sokół-Szawłowska et al., 2024	Aplikasi pemantauan bipolar MoodMon	Status suasana hati bipolar (HDRS, YMRS)	75	Model perilaku <i>machine learning</i>	Studi pemantauan prospektif
Arévalo Avalos et al., 2025	Intervensi CBT berbasis teks dengan AI (StayWell)	Depresi (PHQ-8), Kecemasan (GAD-7)	1.121	<i>Reinforcement Learning</i>	Uji acak terkontrol tiga lengan
Varidel et al., 2025	Sistem rekomendasi AI Innowell	Distres psikologis (K6), fungsi psikososial	619	<i>Bayesian Causal AI</i>	Observasional longitudinal
Newby et al., 2025	Intervensi ponsel pintar adaptif berbasis AI	Distres psikologis (DASS-21)	1.282	<i>Contextual Multi-Armed Bandit</i>	RCT adaptif respons

Zainal, Tan, et al., 2025	MEMI untuk gangguan kecemasan sosial	Remisi gangguan kecemasan sosial	191	<i>Random Forest, Support Vector Machine</i>	Uji acak terkontrol
Palmer et al., 2025	CBT digital berbasis AI dengan dukungan manusia	Gangguan Kecemasan Menyeluruh (GAD-7)	299	AI percakapan berbasis NLP	Perbandingan prospektif berpasangan
Zainal, Eckhardt, et al., 2025	Pemantauan fidelitas CBT digital terpandu	Fidelitas implementasi	3.381	NLP + <i>Supervised Machine Learning</i>	Analisis sekunder RCT
So et al., 2026	iCBT mandiri dengan augmentasi AI	Depresi (PHQ-9), Kecemasan (GAD-7)	1.187	Umpan balik adaptif berbasis NLP	Uji acak terkontrol tiga lengan
Allen et al., 2026	Aplikasi CBT percakapan PATH berbasis AI	Kecemasan (GAD-7), Depresi (PHQ-9)	316	<i>Retrieval-Augmented NLP</i>	Uji acak terkontrol dua lengan
Zhang et al., 2026	Sistem latihan fisik dan mindfulness terpersonalisasi berbasis AI	Stres (PSS), Kecemasan (GAD-7)	328	CNN, BiLSTM, <i>Reinforcement Learning</i>	RCT terstratifikasi tiga lengan

Luaran Psikologis

Sebagian besar studi melaporkan penurunan skor depresi dan kecemasan yang signifikan dalam jangka pendek. Temuan tersebut sejalan dengan literatur yang menunjukkan efektivitas intervensi digital berbasis terapi perilaku kognitif (CBT) dalam menurunkan gejala ringan hingga sedang (Demir & Ercan, 2022; McFadyen et al., 2024b; Fischer & Farchione, 2023). Kontribusi spesifik kecerdasan buatan terhadap peningkatan tersebut masih memerlukan analisis yang lebih kritis (Carl et al., 2020; Li et al., 2021).

Pada banyak kasus, kecerdasan buatan berfungsi sebagai mekanisme personalisasi atau optimalisasi urutan konten, bukan sebagai agen terapeutik yang secara langsung menghasilkan komponen intervensi baru (Pandya, 2024). Kondisi ini menyulitkan pemisahan efek intervensi berbasis konten dari efek adaptivitas algoritmik. Sejumlah kecil studi menerapkan desain komparatif untuk mengevaluasi perbedaan antara sistem adaptif berbasis kecerdasan buatan dan versi statisnya (Riaz et al., 2025; Roy & Srivastava, 2024; Yuan et al., 2025).

Durasi tindak lanjut yang umumnya terbatas pada 4–12 minggu membatasi pemahaman mengenai keberlanjutan efek terapeutik. Pola kekambuhan kronis pada gangguan seperti depresi dan kecemasan menuntut evaluasi jangka panjang. Ketiadaan data longitudinal yang memadai menjadikan klaim efektivitas bersifat tentatif dan kontekstual.

Luaran Biomedis

Integrasi indikator biomedis, seperti variabilitas denyut jantung (HRV) dan metrik tidur, menunjukkan potensi untuk memperkaya asesmen klinis melalui data objektif (Jo et al., 2024; Ramesh et al., 2023). Pendekatan multimodal ini secara teoretis dapat meningkatkan sensitivitas deteksi perubahan psikologis dan mengurangi bias pelaporan diri (W. Liu et al., 2025; Mortensen et al., 2023).

Dalam praktiknya, indikator biomedis kerap digunakan sebagai luaran sekunder atau eksploratif (Chang et al., 2025). Sebagian besar studi belum mengintegrasikan data fisiologis sebagai komponen kunci dalam pengambilan keputusan algoritmik secara waktu nyata (Shui et al., 2025). Kondisi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa integrasi multimodal masih berada pada tahap awal pengembangan (Elkohail et al., 2025a; Vanneste et al., 2021; Varese et al., 2021).

Ukuran sampel untuk analisis biomedis umumnya lebih kecil dibandingkan analisis psikologis, sehingga membatasi kekuatan statistik dan validitas eksternal (Wijeratne et al., 2020; Xiao et al., 2024). Replikasi multisenter dan validasi eksternal diperlukan untuk menilai potensi generalisasi model multimodal secara lebih komprehensif (EGAMI & HARTMAN, 2023; Gkintoni & Halkiopoulos, 2025; Ho et al., 2022).

Pola Metodologis

Sebagian besar studi mengandalkan strategi validasi internal, seperti *cross-validation* atau pengujian *split-sample*. Validasi eksternal pada populasi independen jarang dilaporkan (X. Liu et al., 2020b; Park et al., 2021; Zantvoort et al., 2024). Transparansi pelaporan terkait pemilihan fitur dan penyetulan hiperparameter menunjukkan variasi antarstudi. Pada beberapa penelitian, kompleksitas model tampak tidak sebanding dengan ukuran sampel, sehingga memunculkan potensi kekhawatiran terkait *overfitting* dan keterterapan umum model (Elkohail et al., 2025b; Pozza et al., 2025; Rosenblatt et al., 2024).

Diskusi

Tinjauan ini menunjukkan bahwa intervensi kesehatan mental digital berbasis kecerdasan buatan secara konsisten menghasilkan perbaikan gejala depresi dan kecemasan dalam jangka pendek. Kecerdasan buatan terutama berfungsi sebagai mekanisme personalisasi adaptif dan pendukung pengambilan keputusan, yang meningkatkan skalabilitas dan responsivitas intervensi tanpa menggantikan peran perawatan yang dipimpin oleh klinisi (Kleine et al., 2025).

Meskipun perbaikan psikologis sering dilaporkan, integrasi aspek biomedis masih terbatas (Yeasmin et al., 2026). Pemanfaatan indikator fisiologis umumnya bersifat eksploratif dan belum menjadi komponen utama dalam adaptasi algoritmik. Kondisi ini menunjukkan bahwa sistem kecerdasan buatan multimodal masih berada pada tahap awal pengembangan (Ni & Jia, 2025b).

Heterogenitas metodologis serta ketergantungan pada validasi internal membatasi kesimpulan mengenai generalisasi temuan (Opel & Breakspear, 2026). Keterbatasan perbandingan langsung antara sistem adaptif berbasis kecerdasan buatan dan sistem non-adaptif juga menyulitkan penentuan keunggulan klinis tambahan dari integrasi kecerdasan buatan (Ali et al., 2025).

Penelitian selanjutnya perlu menekankan validasi eksternal, periode tindak lanjut yang lebih panjang, serta kerangka pelaporan yang terstandarisasi. Desain uji adaptif komparatif diperlukan untuk memperjelas nilai tambah personalisasi berbasis kecerdasan buatan dalam intervensi kesehatan mental digital.

Keterbatasan Penelitian

Tinjauan ini memiliki sejumlah keterbatasan metodologis yang perlu dipertimbangkan dalam menafsirkan temuan. Strategi pencarian dibatasi pada tiga basis data dan publikasi ilmiah berbahasa Inggris, sehingga berpotensi menimbulkan bias publikasi dan bias bahasa. Kondisi ini memungkinkan studi dengan hasil negatif

atau tidak signifikan menjadi kurang terwakili. Selain itu, heterogenitas yang tinggi dalam desain penelitian, metodologi AI, ukuran luaran, serta durasi tindak lanjut menghambat pelaksanaan meta-analisis kuantitatif, sehingga membatasi kemampuan untuk mengestimasi ukuran efek gabungan maupun membandingkan efektivitas intervensi secara sistematis antarstudi.

Kekuatan keseluruhan bukti juga dibatasi oleh karakteristik metodologis studi-studi yang disertakan. Sebagian besar penelitian mengandalkan validasi internal tanpa replikasi eksternal yang independen, yang menimbulkan kekhawatiran terkait generalisasi temuan dan potensi overfitting. Periode tindak lanjut umumnya relatif singkat (4–12 minggu), sehingga evaluasi keberlanjutan efek terapeutik jangka panjang menjadi terbatas. Selain itu, minimnya perbandingan langsung antara intervensi digital adaptif berbasis AI dan intervensi non-adaptif menyulitkan penentuan manfaat klinis tambahan yang secara spesifik dapat diatribusikan pada komponen AI.

Kesimpulan

Tinjauan sistematis ini menunjukkan bahwa intervensi kesehatan mental digital berbasis kecerdasan buatan berkaitan dengan perbaikan jangka pendek pada gejala depresi dan kecemasan. Dalam studi-studi yang ditinjau, kecerdasan buatan berperan terutama sebagai mekanisme personalisasi adaptif dan pendukung pengambilan keputusan, yang meningkatkan skalabilitas serta responsivitas intervensi, dengan kerangka terapeutik utama tetap merujuk pada pendekatan klinis yang telah mapan.

Integrasi indikator biomedis dalam sistem kesehatan mental digital masih terbatas dan umumnya digunakan sebagai keluaran tambahan, sehingga penerapan pendekatan multimodal belum dimanfaatkan secara optimal. Variasi metodologis antar studi, dominasi strategi validasi internal, dan durasi tindak lanjut yang relatif singkat membatasi kekuatan generalisasi temuan serta evaluasi keberlanjutan efek terapeutik. Keterbatasan studi komparatif antara sistem adaptif dan non-adaptif juga menyulitkan penilaian kontribusi klinis spesifik dari komponen kecerdasan buatan. Temuan dalam tinjauan ini menegaskan potensi kecerdasan buatan sebagai penguat intervensi kesehatan mental digital. Penguatan bukti empiris memerlukan penelitian lanjutan dengan validasi eksternal, desain komparatif yang sistematis, serta evaluasi jangka panjang untuk memastikan efektivitas dan relevansi klinisnya.

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